REV. DR. DEWRYS LECTURES ON THE
ROMEM OF HUMAN DESCRIPTION IN THE STATE OF THE LOWER INSTITUTE OF THE STATE O

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY. Capital \$100,000, in Shangs or \$200 gard. Notice I orely given to those who have written or applied to these inshe capital stant of the above Company, or have be transfer for purpose, by that the subscription book with the subscription books. is nearly filled up, bearing at this time subscription was shares watches, out of the two hundred ordered to be sold. It is necessary

shares watakes, out at the two amounts described in New York.

It is necessary, in order to provent disappointment, that there he as only on the part of those washing to society a portion of the investment is no company. The machine-ry will be completed and animated in two weeks by cloper yearsely, around Cape Hein. Italy insured, and so done will be upon the ground and in operation by the month of will be upon the ground and in operation by the month of will be upon the ground and in operation of one August next. Its capacity is come to the reduction of one hundred that of oversit due to the average giving a profit of wiveral hundred process of the himsted stock of the hundred tune of ore pre-day too be less than three to be comise yet printed, giving a profit of avoiral hundred per test on the limited stock of the Company. A saw while is to be attached to the quarte

with information, on the receipt of fire three-cent of the property of the same, or has be obly application at the effice. No mainr company at being crashined under anispiners as favorable for an increase a favorable for an increase affices acres of claims, the heaviest machinery constructed for the buenness, and the most perfect of amalgamatics. The stock will be worth at 500 to \$1,000 per share in twelve menths. As the entisalism the Jan Feb. for California, letters on an with the Company after that date should be additionally in the Secretary.

dressed (postpaid) in the Secretary.

The Agency and Transier Other is permanently located at No. 187 Fulton at. N. Y., and will be open at all times for the transaction of butters. Reports and official meters will be made from time to time by the President and Directors, through the N. Y. Pariyand Weekly, Produce.

R. J. Richards, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton at.

j22 2wD&2 W

SELLING OFF BELOW COST. - HITCHCOCK A LEADRATER, No. 347 Broadwar, curner of Leonard-M., are selling of the hainage of their Winter Stock of Dry Goods below cost, and cheaper than such goods have ever been offered in New York—as resultivist Calicoses, warranted fast colors, at 66, a yard, good English Merino at 3s.; French do 6s.; Embrande ed Colors is 64, and all kinds of Drees Goods, as Cloaks, Shawis, Silks, De Laines, Plants, Cwahmeres, &c., &c., correspondingly cheap.

GAYLER'S SAFAS are the safe Safes at the recent great fires in Buffelo, Philadelphia and is this City. Eight of Gayler's Sahmanders were fully tested—che feld if stories and was hat conside when taken out welve days after the fire, and all, like more than one handred others of Gayler's Sales, delivered the Bank Notes, Books, &c., they contained manjared. Glyler's Salamanders have been as often fully tessed by fire as any others, and in no one instance have failed to afford perfect security—they are fire-proof beyond a question. Depot. No. 90 John at, correer of Gold, where trial Sales and Safesjor sale may be examined.

W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Drapers and Tailors, of No. 211 Broadway, embrace this ausnicious season, the commencement of a new year, the Tweasieth of their career, to intimate their appreciation of the patronace they have elected, and as the sequel to their success is not an easy if a possible attainment they would refer to it in a confidence of what has before been written. That grad taste, this facellies, may be improved by cultivation, but the germ where it errais in immate, is notified to massesse by all nor can it be imparted. Certain if is, its effects are in tuitively recognized, even by those who do not possess it, and from this fact a supremace for our garments has been attained, for, although it should appear egotiatical, we claim a superiority for the style of our work, and in that we conceive much of the economy of a garment consist with these views we shall contained to a garment consist with these views we shall contained to answer the requirements of our numerous galvons, at our usual mode rate charges.

"How lightly falls the fiot of time
That only treads on flowers."

Ladies, if you wish to be graceful
in the dance, step into Mr. Millers's store, where you will
find White Satin and Linen Gaters, Waite Kid and Satin,
Bronze and Black French Kid Singers, with Gater Boo's
with all the fashionable color, suitable for this season of
Balls and Parties, at J. B. Millers's, No. 134 Canal. st.

The White Snow is not whiter than the boson of a shirt should be; but no shirt can look well that does not fit as if it had been created for the wearer, and nobody else. To illustrate, all shirts should fit like those made by GREEN, No 1 Asof House, which have no equals in style, fashion and beauty in this city.

OPERA GLASSES - Those who desire something superior should call and examine a new lot just received, which were manufactured in Paris expressly for GRONGE W. TUTTIE, No. 343 Recordway. They are of the best styles and finish of Pearl, Tortoise shell and Huffals horn.

FIRE-REMOVAL .- WATKINS, Bootmaker, ean be found at No 116 Fukenest, second story, front room, (next door to his old stand.) until further notice.— Business carried on as usual. | 24 2

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. Ul Nassaurst, New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

For Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c.

-The India Rubber Gloves and Max are the best remedy
ever discovered. No lady or gentleman would be without
them, if they understood their quadrices. For sale, low, at
WM. Barken's, No. 250 Broad exy. Boyo & Co., No.
60 East Broadway, and at all the Bubber stores. |2561*

SPRINGFIELD, MASS .- A lady in Spring-SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—A fady in Spring-field, Mass., Mrs. E.— T.—, had a lovely daughter aged 17, who had been confined to the house more than a year, by what her physicians called genome Consumption. She used aboutle of Dr. Rougas Livrauwer, Tar, and Can-chalague, at first merely to ease her Cough. But finding heiself improved by it, she continued its use, and is now (Aug. 27, 1831) entirely well. For sale by A. L. Scovini, & Co., at the Dépôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Dungists. Price—is large bottles \$1, or three battles for \$2.30.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN .- I hate monstrosties, however remarkable, and am rather repelled than attracted by the idea of their truthfulness. suming that there is a propensity in human naturean 'organ,' as the phrenologists would phrase itthat finds *ratification in the inspection and scratiny of Joice Heths, Wooly Horses and six-legged Swine, I would rather have it gratified by fabricated and factitious than by natural and veritable productions, and would rather not share in the process from which that gratification is extracted. There is a superabundance of ugliness and deformity which one is obliged to see, without running after and nosing any out.

It was, therefore, with some reluctance that I obeyed a polite invitation to visit the AZTEC CHIL. DREN, and ratify or dispute the commendations hitherto bestowed on them, in these columns and elsewhere. I did not expect to find ogres nor any thing hideous, but, among all similar exhibitions, remembering with pleasure only Tom Thumb, I could net hope to find gratification in the sight of two dwarf Indians.

But I was disappointed. These children are simply abridgements or pocket editions of Humanitybright eyed, delicate-featured, clive-complexioned little elves, with dark, straight, glossy hair, well-proportioned heads, and animated, pleasing countenances. That their ages are honestly given, and that the boy weighs just about as many pounds as he is years old, (twenty,) white the girl is about hale his age and three pounds lighter, I see no reason at all for doubting. That they are human beings, though of a low grade morally and intellectually, as well as diminutive physically, there can be no doubt; and they are not freaks of Nature, but specimens of a dwindled, minnikin race, who almost realize in bedily form our idea of the 'brownies,' 'bogles,' and other fanciful creations of a more superstitious

Their beads, unlike those of dwarfs, are small and not ill-looking, but with very low foreheads and a general conformation strongly confirmatory of certain fundamental assertions of Phronology. Idiotic they are not, but their intellect and language are those of children of three or four years, to whom their gait also assimilates them , but they have none of childhood's reserve or shyness, are inquisitive and restless, and articulate with manifest effort and difficulty. To children of three to six or eight years their incessant pranks and gambols must be a source of intense and unfailing delight.

The story that they were procured from an unknown, searcely approachable Aboriginal City of Central America called Isimaya, situated high among the mountains and rarely visited by civilized man, may be true or false; but that they are natives of that part of the world, I cannot doubt. To the moralist, the student, the physiologist, they are subjects deserving of careful scrutiny and thoughtful observation; while to those whose highest motive is the gratification of curiosity, but especially to children, they must be objects of vivid interest a

UNION CONVENTION IN ALABAMA. -By a telegraphic dispatch dated at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 21st inst., we learn says The Washington Telegraph, that the Union Convention has adjourned, and that a Union National Convention was recommended, to convene in Washington in Jone next. Jeremiah Clemens, of the United States Senate, Democrat, and E. F. Belser, Esq., Whig were nopointed delegates at large from the State.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1853.

The next number of The Tribune for European Coculction will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press .-The Asia sails from this port on Wednesday at

THE FORREST DIVORCE TRIAL WAS brought to a-close on Saturday evening. save that the verdict was sealed up and is to be opened and promulgated this morning. We can hardly err in expressing the conviction, founded not alone on the facts already before the public, that this verdict will be in favor of Mrs. Forrest, and against Mr. Forrest. That is to say, it will affirm that he has and she has not been unfaithful to the solemn obligations by which they were bound together. Such a verdict, if rendered, will be received by the community with very general satisfaction.

-And now let us hope that our Legislature (which does not seem everwhelmed with business) will act upon a suggestion of Judge Cakley, and forthwith provide, that all causes involving charges of Adultery, Seduction and crimes of like nature shall henceforth be tried in private, and the testimony taken thereon published only when the Court or Legislature shall see fit to direct such publication. One such trial should suffice for a lifetime, and, though we do not concur in that view which confounds Innocence with Ignorance and Virtue with Decorum, yet we do not mean to report another Divorce Trial very soon.

Topics of the Morning.

We have news from Europe to the 10th inst., in which we regret to find an account of the destruction of the ship Columbus of this port, on the Coast of Ireland, with the loss of several passengers. The ship was owned by D. & A. Kingsland of this City. We have also some additional particulars of the burning of the West India Mail Steamship Amazon. The political and commercial news will be found interesting, and sufficiently condensed in the dispatch.

We give some of the movements of certain persons in Washington, claiming to represent the friends of the Irish State Prisoners. The movement is in direct opposition to the wishes of the prisoners themselves and of their intimate friends in this City. In this connection John Mitchel's letter in to-day's paper will command atten-

The Philadelphia Mint Returns for the past week are given in our Philadelphia

The Whigs in the Maine Legislature have declared for General Scott as the next Whig candidate for President.

The U.S. Senate was not in session on Saturday - Mr. Rantoul, of Mass., had an interesting debut in the House. He was called out at the close of the performance.

The conclusion of Mr. O'Conor's argument and Judge Oakley's charge in the Forrest case completed the 32d day's proceedings of this lengthy trial. They are given on another page.

A collection of Scientific Paragraphs on the same page.

Letters of an Exile, No. XX, gives an interesting sketch of the Turkish People.

Our Washington correspondent discourses on matters in the District, and on different specimens of Wood, with his

An address to the Temperance men of

New-York, is given elsewhere. Dr. John Ives has been appointed Coroner of this County, in place of Dr. Seth Geer, resigned.

Caravajal is again up for an attack on Matamores. The Christiana Prisoners have all been

discharged.

Various items of interest, too numerous to mention, are scattered over our columns.

Compassionate Choking.

The Times copies a part of our response to its commendation of Hanging as more merciful than life-imprisonment, and thus

Most franklydo we admit that we have not hitherto understood. 'the ground upon which the abolition of the death penalty is demanded.' We had fallen into the foolish idea that tenderness for the unfortunate, ill taught, misguided culprit, had something to do with it; that the movement claimed to be a benevwith it. that the movement claimed to be a beneviert one, and proposed to mitigate the severity of the law for the benefit of the prisoner, and not for the relief of the sentimental by-standers. But all this is moonishine. The Trabuse puts us right. Be nevolence has no share in the business. It is a question of taste: that is all. One man may prefer to take his children to see a mad-house another to witness an execution, another keeps them away from both spectagles, and the three differ merely upon consideratients of good taste, and delicate sen-The real suffering of the scene is immate rial: we are to confine ourselves to the looks of the thing. Will the language of The T there bear any other construction than this !"

- What 'construction' the language of The Tribune will bear depends very much on the construer. That The Times has cherished many a "foolish idea" on this subject, among others, is quite likely, and that such ideas should prove "all moonshine" when tested, is a matter of course. But when it says that "Benevolence has no share in the business," as we view it, it blunders afresh, and more grossly, if possible, than before. 'Benevolence' has very much to do with the Anti-Hanging demand ; but this benevolence does not contemplate wholly or mainly the interests or feelings of the culprit. That is what we tried before to make The Times understand-it seems unsuccessfully. We hold that the fact that men and women are choked to death in cold blood in retribution for their crimes tends to brutalize and deprave the sensibilities of the community-that it plainly teaches vongeance and the infliction of injury and pain on the wrong-doer, not for the sake of reforming or restraining him, but to satiate our wrath and indignation. Blood for blood. injury for injury, hate for hate, is the lesson

of its doings alone; it is present and potent | length. in parental whalings, in street fights, in duels and other combats, and wherever Man the public well being, which is the higher Whether the Gallows allronts the public sense in open day, or skulks and crouches behind prison-walls like the modern | Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. tionling, room of a fashionable hotel, its moral | Augusta, (Me.) Saturday, Jan. 24, 1832. tippling-reem of a fashionable hotel, its moral influence must be decidedly permicious. Away with it!

Steam Marine of the United States. At the last Session of Congress, the Senate, by resolution, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and report statistics, exhibiting officially the External and Internal Steam Marine of the United States. WILLIAM D. GAL-LAGHER, Esq., was commissioned to obtain the Inland, and Professor E. D. MANSFIELD the External, and most faithfully and ably have they discharged the arduous duty. The aggregatoresults far exceed, in magnitude and importance the most extravagant estimates and anticipations. These reliable facts and statistics were reported to the Senate on Thursday last, by the Secretary of the Treasury. We take the subjoined statements from that Report.

The Steam Marine of the United States, on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the Gulf of Mexico, is as follows:

From Passamaquoddy Bay to Cape Sable. there are 46 ocean steamers ; 274 ordinary steamers: 65 propellers, and 80 ferry-boats. Tunuage, 154,270 tuns. High pressure steamers 116; low pressure 342. Number of officers and crew 6,348. Passengers annually, 33,114,782. Average miles traveled, 8,118,980. These statistics refer to the year ending July 1, 1851.

The steam marine on the Gulf of Mexico, from Cape Sable to the Rio Grande, consists of 12 ocean steamers; 95 ordinary steamers; 2 propellers. Tunnage, 23,244. High pressure, 97 : low pressure, 10. Number of officers and crew, 3,473. Passengers during the year, 148,-700. Number of miles traveled, 1,360,380.

The steam marine on the Pacific coast con sists of 37 ocean steamers; 13 ordinary steamers. Tunnage, 34,986. High pressure, 3 : low pressure, 47. Officers and crew, 1,949. Average miles traveled .. 79,209.

The aggregates of the external steam marine

Ocean steamers, 96; ordinary steamers, 382; propellers, 67; ferry boats, 80. Total, 625. Total tunnage, 212,500. High pressure, 213; low pressure, 412. Officers and crew, 11,770. Annual passengers, 33,342,846. Of the annual passengers 24,009,550 were by ferry boats.

The Shipwrecks in the United States, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and Gulf of Mexico, during the year ending July 1, 1851, were 50 ships; 59 brigs; 190 schooners; 9 sloops and 20 steamers. Total 328, of which 278 were by tempest, 14 by fire, 15 by collisions, 19 by snaggs and 2 by explosion. The number of lives lost

Was 318. The "human movement," by steamboat, on the principal tide water lines was as follows: On Long Island Sound.., No. of Page 302.39 On Hudson River.
Between New York and Philadelphia by 995 100 On Potomac and James Rivers and Chesa-
 peake Bay
 492,100

 Gulf of Mexico
 163,508

 Pacific Coast
 79,209

In 26 Districts on the Atlantic Coast, there were 160 vessels lost, valued at \$1,559,171, and on which insurance was paid to the amount of \$968,350.

In New-York the marine insurance paid was\$3,520,161 In Philadelphia 906,616

The total marine (not inland) insurance baid during the year is estimated at \$6,227,000.

comprises three grand divisions-the Northern Frontier, the Ohio Basin, and the Mississippi

Of the passengers, 2,481,916 were by Ferryboats, and in addition to the above, there were 1,325,911 passengers by Railroads, 86,000 by Canals and 27,872 by stages or the Northern Frontier line of travel, and 265,936 Railroad and 28,773 stage passengers on the Ohio Basin line.

TRAVEL TO AND FROM INLAND COMMERCIAL CENTERS

The travel to and from Buffalo "comes and

goes" as follows: By ordinary steamers......157,357

St. Louis has 131 steamers; New-Orleans ing eight years, ending July 1, 1851, the timinage in Presque Isle, 2,778; Cuyahoga 4,563, and in Detroit, 14.416. The steamboat tunnage of the Upper Lakes has more than quadrupled in eight years, and on the Mississippi Valley it has doubled in nine years.

tributaries, since the introduction of steam to the year 1848, are, by collision, 45; fire 104; snags, 469-total 618. The original cost of the boats \$9,899,748; deficiency in value, \$5,176,757; tinal losses, \$4,719,991. The loss in 1849 is stated at \$2,000,000.

Losses on the lakes and rivers during the year ending July 1, 1851, by tempest, 35; fire 30; collision, 18; snags, 32. Persons lost on the lakes, 67, and on the rivers, 628-total, 605.

The average tunnage of Lake steamers is 437 tuns; of the Ohio Basin, 206; and of the Mis. sissippi Valley, 273. Of the 558 ordinary steamers on the rivers, 317

are enrolled in the Districts of the Ohio Basin, and 241 in those of the Mississippi Valley. Of the 147 ordinary steamers and propellers on the Lakes, 31 are enrolled on the Lakes Champlain and Ontario and the St. Lawrence,

66 on Lake Erie, and 60 at Detroit and the Lakes above. Of the 164 steam vessels on the Lakes, 195 are ordinary steamers, 52 are propellers and 43 are ferry bonts.

Of the 601 steam vessels on the rivers, 558 are ordinary and 43 are ferry boats. With but two very slight exceptions, there is

of the Gallows, as it now exists among us, | so uninterrupted line of steam navigation from | less have made no effort to repeal or modify, and therefore we desire its Abolition-ast for the benefit of "sentimental bystanders" 28,000 miles, and upon which is employed, for fore to acquiesce. The whole proceeding is no only, as The Times perversely asserts, but the purposes of trade and travel, a steam tunof the entire community. The moral of the nage of 60,166 tuns. The Ohio Basin forms, are down. It has no other or better tendency Gallows is not addressed to the spectators of itself, a cross section of about 1,100 miles in than to stimulate to new and more embittered

dependencies is stated to consist of 1.184 bonts, with 142,080 tunnage; while the inland steam seeks to injure Man merely because he has marine of the United States consists of 766 boats, done wrong. Compassion for the victim, or | with a tunnage of 204,613 tuns-showing that appreheasion that he may be innocent, may exclusive of the steam to mage of the Atlantic also be operative, but in subordination to and Pacific seaboard and the Gulf coast, the inland steam tunnage exceeds that of Great Britain and her dependencies by 62,533 tuns.

Maine-Whig Demonstration for Scott,

A meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature convened at this place last night for the purpose of an interchange of sentiments in regard to Presidential Candidates. Many distinguished Whigs from different parts of the State were also present, and there was a unanecus expression of sentiment that Genl. WINDIELD SCOTT should be the next Whig Candidate for President, and Gov. Jas. C. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President. The meeting was addressed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, M. L. AFFLETOM, Esq., of Bangor, Hon. John OTIS, (late M. C.) of Hallowell, GUNNISON, of Eastport, FARLAND, of Rockland, and CARTER, SMITH, CHAPMAN, (of Biddeford,) and Norcross, of the House: also by Mr. NEAL, of the Senate, (who was in the service with Genl. Scott in 1812.) and Louis O. Cowan, Esq. Edi-To The Saco Union.

Messrs Carter, Chapman, Smith, Farley and Norcross were appointed a Committee to emody the sentiments of the meeting in resolutions, to be presented at a future meeting. Much enthusiasm prevailed and much confidence is felt that the next Electoral Vote of Maine will be cast for the Conqueron or Maxico.

Yours,

THE UTAH BUSINESS .- We have received from one of the officials lately returned from Utah a letter,-accidentally mislaid, or it would have een noticed sooner,-intended to correct some statements which have appeared in The Tribune. The writer says the Report we have published, purporting to come from the officials, is not the true report, but had been (alsified by somebody with a view to injure the signers of it; and that nstead of urging the President to send out a military force to subdue the alleged sedition among the Mormons, they have urged and recommende no course whatever with respect to them.

-That the Report we published is not genuine, is no more than we were prepared to hear. Indeed, it seems difficult to ascertain where the genuine Report is, or what are its contents. It is understood that its authors have issued two or three varying editions, and if other persons have taken the same liberty, we do not see how the public is ever to know which is the true version and which the counterfeit. That quarrel is one in which we have no desire to mingle. We are and, however, to be assured that these gentlemen have no desire to take Utah by storm, and in that respect cannot help applauding the wisdom of their judgment.

WASHINGTON.

The Weather and Sleigh-riding-Mr. Hale-The Navy and Army-John Davis and the Compromise Measures—The Tactics of Slav-ery—The Presidency—Webster vs. Fillmore— New-York Politicians, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune Washington, Friday, Jan. 23, 1852. The intense severity of the weather has cemingly frozen the ordinary currents of Washington affairs, and instead of a flow we are hav ing a slide. It is as good sleighing in Pennsyl vania-av. as ever it was in New-England. There is plenty of snow, and the mercury has been as low as 6° below zero. All sorts of runners are put in requisition, and some of them are of the most grotesque and fantastic fashion. Indeed but few of the vehicles look as if they had been constructed since the Flood; and their decora-The Inland Steam Marine of the United States | tions and outfit are as meagre and poverty-stricken in appearance as the vehicles themselves. There is scarcely a buffalo or wolf robe to be seen in the city. Quilts, comfortables, carpetings, horse-blankets, anything that will cover the nakedness of boards or basketing, are used as substitutes; and thus equipped, holding their noses, single couples, double couples, and whole companies of male and female make the most of the white frozen bottom. The rarity of the sport gives a zesf to it that quite overmounts any drawback on account of the discomfort or indif. ferent appearance of the turn-out.

Mr. Halle has consented to forego his speech on the Naval reform until the subject comes before the Senate for their action. The speeches thus far have been made without anything beingin fact, before the Senate. By-and-by the Naval Committee will report, and present something like a general code of discipline, and then will be a proper occasion for opening the whole subject. Mr. Hank is wise to defer his efforts till then. When that occasion arrives the subject should be, and doubtless will be, thoroughly overhauled. It is to be hoped it will then be set right in whole and in detail, so far as it is possible to set right such an immense incubus as the Naval establishment. It is not so bad'as, and more necessary than, the Army establish-100; Detroit 47; Buffalo 42; Pittsburg 12, Dur- ment, but both are prodigious wasteways in the National expenditure, and prolific sources of in the Buffalo District has increased 19,217 tuns | vice, extravagance, pride and laziness; and the millions that are annually squandered needlessly upon them, if properly applied, would be sufficient to remove all the paoperism of the country. They should be still further skeletonized.

As nobody feels interest enough in the "Com-The steamboat disasters on the Missisippi and promise" measures to call them up in the Senate, Governor Davis's speech upon them is still held in abevance. When they do come up, he will give them a broadside that will tell. There never was a more useless, mischievous, and we may add, ridiculous move than this reintroduction of this subject into the National Legislature. excepting of course the original introduction and passage of the measures; and this fact Gov. Davis is bound to prove to a perfect demonstration. He will make abundantly clear what has been often urged, that there is now no one of those measures that can be considered an open question, except the Fugitive Slave law; and that a reindorsement and reapproval of them now, is nothing more and nothing less than an attempt to reenact that law with all us odious features, all its repugnant and justice-defying provisions, and to declare that it shall forever remake on the statute book in all its original and

contests, to excite again the most bitter and The steam marine of Great Britain, and her stinging resentments, to provoke lasting in lignation, and arouse a more flerce and determined opposition. It is a practical mode of warrare that is not content with capture, but must at. tempt to sink the ship and destroy all hands The very announcement of such a determination quite turn the tables. But this is Slavery tactics all over. The drivers must use the lash, the brand and the revolver, in quick succession. or they are not content. It is quite in character that Foots should be engaged in this business, but that Mr. CLAY or any other sensible man should have a hand in it, or in any way countenance it, is very strange. We see by the Alabama resolutions, lately introduced into the Senate, what the notion of the Slavery men is, in regard to action and reaction upon this sub-

ect. They expect Congress to affirm and reaffirm that the Slavery question in this Govern. ment is closed, finally settled, and that the Free States shall cease to debate, to agitate or to allude to it in Congress. They demand it to be considered, that the Compremise has boxed it up and hooped it down and stowed it away, there to forever lie among forgotten subbish. Well, all this is reasonable, for them. Just as sensible as it would be to declare by Joint Resolution that the mercury should never go above the freezing point again; that as we have, at last, got it down to zero in Washington, we are determined to keep it there.

We trust, as we have reason to believe, that Gov. Davis will treat this precious plan as it deserves, and that he will scour down the whole concern with a brickbat.

There is a great commotion between Mr. WEB-STER and his friends and Mr. FILLMORE and his friends, in relation to the recent determination of the President not to withdraw from the canvass. You will see in the papers all manner of contradictory accounts on this point, and from sources that are usually well informed. But when everything uncertain is brushed away, the naked fact will remain and be plainly visible, that Mr. FILLMORE is in the field, and of course against Mr. WEBSTER; for the strength of both, so far as they have strength, consists in their position on the Compromise question. They stand on the same platform, and are covered by the same canopy. They occupy the same tent, drink out of the same cup, and teast their feet by the same fire. When they move, they go in the same dugout, fashioned by their joint labors, and in which they have an equal interest and partnership. They drift on the same stream, ear the same rapids, and, we fear, will go over the same dam. That they may not come to such an untoward end, however, it is our bounden futy to pray. But if the probabilities are strong such a calamity, as we think they are, it would not seem to be worth a quarrel for the privilege of making such a voyage either alone or in company. We hope, at least, there will be cone, for it may result in an upset that might drown innocent parties.

The great error that has been made in the vaticinations of interested parties upon the subect of the candidacy, so far as Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore are concerned, has arisen from a nistaken estimate of Mr. Fillmore's position and character. New-York politicians, though the most respectable class of gentlemen in the world, have some peculiar characteristics. They very often seemingly assent to propositions that they never had the faintest intention of taking even into consideration, and if other gentlemen ee fit to draw gratuitous and unfounded inferences from their quiet and deferential manner, and their perfect urbanity and politeness, who is to blame! And if one of them should express a desire, or an intention even, to do a thing, it by no means follows that he will do it. The very generosity of his nature and his yielding temper rount him to defer the execution of his own wishes, if by so doing it will gratify his friends Another thing is equally true. New-York poli icians love the tranquillity and the infinite pos sibilities of a position of negation; and they do not like to do anything unless it is clearly for their interest to do it. Surely no one will blame them for this. And the failure to recognize this latter peculiarity of this very discreet class of gentlemen, has occasioned erroneous judgments in very intelligent quarters (to say nothing of losses of imbibing compounds) as to Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal. Why should Mr. Fillmore withdraw ' This is a question which has has not been sufficiently considered. Mr. Webster's wishes have been suggested, but does such a consideration pay ! Let there be no hasty consideration, then, by Mr. WERSTER, or his friends, because Mr. Fillmore is a candiinte. This is a free country, why should not all men be candidates for the Presidency who desire to be ! The great men must not think to bsorb all the honors. Let each have a chance, We shall deeply lament to see any ill blood displayed on account of the denouement of which we are speaking; and most of all do we deprecate all allegations that the President has backed and filled, or contradicted himself on the question. If gentlemen have prophesied falsely, or lost champagne, or done any other coolish thing touching this momentous topics let them possess their souls in patience, and not aunch vain anathemas upon the Head of the Administration. We certainly, in all sincerity, think he has consulted the true interest of the Whig party in not withdrawing, and we are quite rejoiced, therefore, that he has not suffered simself to lose his chances by being crowded off the course.

The Tribune appreciates the labor and expense of obtaining early news, and is generally connective when the results of its own efforts in this senutive when the results of its own efforts in this way are apprepriated by others without just acknowledgment. Yet it copies from The Times the documents concerning Kossuth and Capt Lewo, which we obtained at great expense and published exclusively; and not only neglects to credit them, but leaves cut those portions of them which mention The Times. Is this far? Just as fair as for The Times to take from the

columns of The Tribune, without credit, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, procured y us by telegraph at the expense of some hundreds of dollars, and published exclusively, in advance of our City cotemporaries. Those that ive in glass houses should reflect before throwing stones at their neighbors.

NEW DISCOVERY IN SURGERY .- The Bosin Traveller says: "The medical world seems to be greatly interested at the present time on account of a discovery in Surgery, by Dr. George Heaton, of cram down the throats of the people of the Free States, a law revolting to their natures, in direct conflict with their most cherished principles, and the requirements of conacientious duty—a law which they detest, have resisted, and which all the powers of Heaven, of earth, or of hell, can never make them approve; but which they neverthethis city, who, after years of perseverance, has at

EXPLANATION OF COUNT CASIMIR BAT-THYANY'S LETTER .- The Demokratischer Volker. band states that Mr. Hubner, the Austrian Min. ister at Paris, has received orders from Vicana to extend the assurance of pardon to those Hungarian refugees who shall publicly assail Kossuth, and that there orders expressly mention Count Casmir Batthyany. With such a pardon he of course receives back his large estates. which had been confiscated. This explains the Count's letter to The London Times, and accounts for the utter contradiction of his previous action and opinions which it contains.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanaver and Beaver my

Webster and the Irish.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1852.

The Presidential candidates are growing nim Mr. Webster gives a dinner to-morrow evening to what Irish gentlemen can be found about town

An active Irish politician has a carte blanche to invite all that can be found of his countrymen who are sound on the Union and Compromise questions, and ready to further the aims of the chief Secretary. Mr. Douglas watches the movement with great

interest. Probably he will follow suit in a similar entertainment. THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the America at Halifax.

LOSS OF THE N. Y. SHIP COLUMBUS.

BURNING OF STEAMER AMAZON.

Probable Resignation of the British Cabinet FRANCE TRANQUIL.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

RUPTURE BETWEEN NAPOLEON

AND THE

BRITISH AMBASSADOR. Disastrous (to the British) News

from the Cape of Good Hope. SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

FLOUR FIRM-CORN ADVANCED.

BY THE NOVA SCOTIA, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MAINE TELEGRAPHS TO PORTLAND,

AND THENCE BY BAIN'S MERCHANTS LINE TO NEW-YORK

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Sunday Morning, Jan. 25, 1852. The Royal Mail Steamer America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 10, with 18 passengers for Boston and 8 for Halifax, arrived at her wharf in this city shortly after midnight,

and sailed for Boston at 24 o'clock this morning. The America reports a continued succession of very severe gales for the last 10 days.

Burning of the Amazon.

The news of the destruction by fire of the WestIndia Royal Mail Steamer Amazon (a brief announcement of which we received by the steamer Arctic,) is fully confirmed. The Amazon, under the command of Capt. Simons, sailed from Southampton, with mails and passengers, on the 2d inst., and when two days out, and about 110 miles south west of Scilly Islands, was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst out at an early hour on the morning of the 4th inst , and in twenty minutes after, so rapidly did the flames spread, the ship was completely gutted. She subsequently burned to the water's edge, when her boilers exploded and the hull immediately sunk. By this terrib e disaster 41 passengers known to have perished.

Capt. Simons, his four chief officers, the Surgeon, and Eiliot Warburton, the celebrated author of the " Crescent and the Cross," were among the suf

Many of the passengers, from the appalling rapid, ity with which the flames spread, were either burned or suffocated in their berths

As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation which prevailed on all sides, a desperate and despairing rush was made for them, and before they could be got well into the water two were swamped alongside of the steamer, were successfully launched, und thus nine passengers and 37 seamen succeeded in escaping from the burning wreck. They were shortly after picked up-one party by an English and the other by Dutch vessel, and were safely landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest.

The Amazon was a new and magnificant boats and very richly freighted. The loss therefore is immence. The origin of the fire remains a mystery

Loss of a New-York Ship.

The day previous to the departure of the America, intelligence reached Liverpool, of the total loss of the new ship Columbus, Capt. McCer' ron, owned by D. & A. Kingsland of New-York, of the 7th inst, off the Irish Coast, near Waterford' Two lady and two steerage passengers, together with eight of the crew perished; but Capt. McCerren, his officers and the remaineer of the passengers and crew succeeded in reaching the shore

FRANCE.

France continued steadfast and tranquil. The President gave a grand banquet at the Tuile ries on the 5th, to four hundred of the delegates of the Departments.

The stock of the Paris and Lyons Railway was much sought after since the disposition of it to public company by the Minister of Public Works. By a decree of the Minister of the Interior, the

republican mottos had been erassed from the public edifices, and the ancient historical ones removed.

Misunderstanding with the British Minister. Latest advices note a romor which prevailed in Paris on the 9th January, of a marked coolness be-tween the President and the Brusan Minister, in re-turned to Belgium, and Galignani's Messenge had an-nounced that Lord Normanby would leave the fol-lowing day for England not to return. This and caused the utmost regret among all parties, and con-tributed to a fail of one per cent. In the funds. Another report has it, that the abscence of the Eag-lish Minister fr in France, would be only temporary.

Minister fr in France would be only temporary. and would not extend peyond a few days. New Constitution.

New Constitution.

It was announced that a further delay of ten days would take place before the promiligation of the new Constitution would be made. This new delay was variously accounted for,—one opinion averting that the President contemded for liberalizing, and another for restricting, the legitimate guarantees the Constitution.

Constructing the Senate. Considerable progress had been made in the constitution of the Senate. The President had determined to resist family influence and political invigue, by filling up the bianks that remained with agree company of the constitution of the constitutio names commanding public confidence and respection the meantime profound anxiety continued to be felt in regard to this matter, as well as to the new Constitution, and the public funds had greatly flatuated in consequence, but closed firmly on the 9th